

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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GENERAL

1. Krasnogorsk, which occupied an area of two square kilometers, had a population of about 15,000 in 1952. The city was situated on a hill just above Pavshino, which was on the Moscow River. Transportation facilities at Krasnogorsk included bus service to Moscow, which was twenty-five km. away, and a one-track railroad to Moscow. This train, on the Moscow-Riga railroad line, could be boarded at the Pavshino station or at a stop near Krasnogorsk which was called Krasnogorsk Platform by the Soviets. Air transportation was not available at Krasnogorsk.
2. The region surrounding Krasnogorsk had apparently been used in the time of the tsars by the Moscow upper class as an area for summer homes and estates. The Soviets converted many of these homes into sanatoriums. A sanatorium was located in Chernevo, which is between Novo-Nikolskoye and Krasnogorsk; this sanatorium may have been for the use of the soldiers assigned to duty at the radio station and what appeared to be a military establishment there. I saw no evidence of a military hospital in Chernevo. A new sanatorium, for the use of high-ranking army officers, was located in Arkhangelskoye, a short distance from Pavshino. This was a three-story stone building, 25 m. x 25 m., situated on a hill overlooking a small lake. The sanatorium had been erected in a park in which an old estate house of pre-revolution days was also located. The estate house was apparently not used as part of the sanatorium.

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3. Living conditions were very crowded in Krasnogorsk; a single room generally constituted the home of an entire family. The dwellings included stone apartment buildings in the central portion of the city, stone and wood apartment houses in the suburbs, and old wooden houses scattered throughout the area. sketch [See page 57 on which the apartment houses are shown.

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DISEASE INCIDENCE

4. I have no information on actual health statistics in Krasnogorsk, but believe the incidence of tuberculosis was very high. Tuberculosis apparently seemed to present the only disease problem to the Soviet health authorities in Krasnogorsk. I recall that several cases of typhoid were reported in 1947, and people were then immunized against this disease. Worm infestation was very widespread. Tablets or powders of a composition unknown to me were dispensed for treatment of the infestation.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

5. The hospital at Krasnogorsk was located at the edge of the city. Medical, surgical, gynecological, and infectious disease sections were available at this hospital, which had about 200 beds and which was always crowded.
6. The city's polyclinic was located in an L-shaped, two-story building in the center of town. It was staffed by specialists who treated the patients reporting to it. A dental office was also attached to the polyclinic; during the early postwar years anaesthetics were never available at this office. This situation later improved, and two female dentists joined the staff; the office was renovated, and I assume that treatment was quite good. However, metals were unavailable for fillings and only cement was used to fill cavities.
7. The polyclinic was equipped with an x-ray machine but it was rarely operative: either it was in need of repair or there was no film; or, if it functioned properly, there was no operator on duty.
8. There was a small five-room hospital in Novo-Nikolskoye to which patients with nervous disorders were referred. This hospital was also used by the Krasnogorsk hospital authorities as a place to refer incurables or patients who they knew were going to die. Apparently it functioned more as a sanatorium than as a hospital.
9. The Soviet patients were eligible only for local treatment; when necessary, German patients were referred to Moscow clinics for special or supplementary care.
10. A dispensary known to the workers as a zdravpunkt was located in the factory in Krasnogorsk. This dispensary occupied three or four rooms in the factory and was staffed by one or two doctors and three nurses. It furnished emergency medical care only. The factory operated on two and sometimes three shifts, during which the dispensary was always open. I do not recall that it was called a vrochatskiy uchastok; I have not seen any installation bearing this name.

HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

11. The public health office was located in the building which housed the city administration department. I do not recall that this office had any disease control sections. Tuberculosis control did not exist and tubercular patients were treated only when they reported to the polyclinic. I doubt that these patients were ever sent to a sanatorium for care.

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12. A sanitation, or hygiene, division appeared to be somewhat active in Krasnogorsk. Placards dealing with health practices, sanitation, etc., were regularly posted in the factory, polyclinic, and pharmacy. I believe these placards came from Moscow.
13. Maternity and child care was furnished by the polyclinic. Births regularly occurred at the hospital and never at home.
14. I do not have any information on child immunization. I believe smallpox vaccinations were administered. Adults were immunized against typhoid several times following the incidence of this disease reported in 1947.
15. To my knowledge, no Red Cross or Red Crescent society existed in Krasnogorsk.

FOOD AVAILABILITY AND INSPECTION

16. Food was generally purchased at the Krasnogorsk market place. To my knowledge, there were no health officers stationed at the market place to check the quality of the food. There were no slaughterhouses in the city. Meat sold at the market place was imported from Moscow and always bore a stamp, presumably an inspection stamp.
17. Fresh fish was sold from large barrels. Dried fish was also available: dried, salted, or in a sauce. A very popular "Finnish" fish-filet was imported from Moscow. Vegetables were also obtained from Moscow. These were very clean and neatly packed.
18. I usually ate my lunch at the factory, as did most of the Germans. We avoided the dirty city cafes, located in the cellars of the stone apartment houses. Lunches served in the factory ranged in price from one to four rubles; no fixed lunch was available, and customers ordered soup, meat, fish, and bread separately. I noticed that the Soviets usually had to spend all their salary in order to get enough food. They always drank a great deal of water, and I attributed this to an attempt to compensate for an inadequacy of food.
19. Milk, available only in bulk, was sold at the market place or could be purchased from small farmers. It was not pasteurized. A special curdled milk was sold in bottles at the pharmacy, and I believe the polyclinic doctors occasionally recommended that children drink this curdled milk rather than the raw milk sold at the market place. To my knowledge, dairy cattle were not tuberculin tested. A city health agency may have exercised some control of the quality of milk sold in Krasnogorsk. I am fairly certain that Soviet health ordinances prescribed sanitary control of milk and other foods, but these ordinances were rarely enforced. Milk sold in Moscow was pasteurized; food quality was controlled.

WATER SUPPLY

20. Krasnogorsk had a public water supply system. The water was pumped from wells and stored in tanks set up in an earth-covered, cave-like installation in a hilly district. This water apparently came from wells; it was not obtained from the Platina Lake. I do not know whether the water was treated but it was always palatable.
21. This public supply furnished the city adequately, even during the summer months. In the villages around Krasnogorsk the inhabitants utilized small open wells. About 80 per cent of the Krasnogorsk population was serviced by the public system.

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22. The water from the public supply was apparently safe to use without prior treatment, and I do not recall having seen any signs at the factory forbidding the drinking of tap water there. The city pharmacy sold mineral water which came from the Caucasus Mountain area for medicinal purposes.

DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

23. There was probably an operating sanitary sewage disposal system in the stone apartment section in the center of the city. Water closets or latrines were used in the other apartment homes. I have no idea what percentage of the population was served by the sewage system nor how this sewage was disposed. I do not know whether the open latrines were cleaned or disinfected. I do not believe that human excreta were used as fertilizer.
24. Although the city was located on a hill, the rain water run-off conditions were not always good. There were no storm sewers, and ponds or swampy areas were seen after rainstorms.
25. The city had no regular garbage collection. I saw garbage cans on the streets in the stone apartment area in the center of the city, but these were usually filled and the refuse apparently was never picked up. There was a voluntary garbage disposal program in operation in the apartments where the Germans lived. The garbage was discarded in a pit about 300 meters from the wood and stone apartment area; the pit had been a tank trench during the war.
26. The Soviet dead were buried; cremation was not employed. Most deaths occurred at the hospital. Actual burial was performed by relatives or friends, since no undertaker service was available. The cemetery was located several kilometers outside the city in the direction of Moscow.

PEST CONTROL

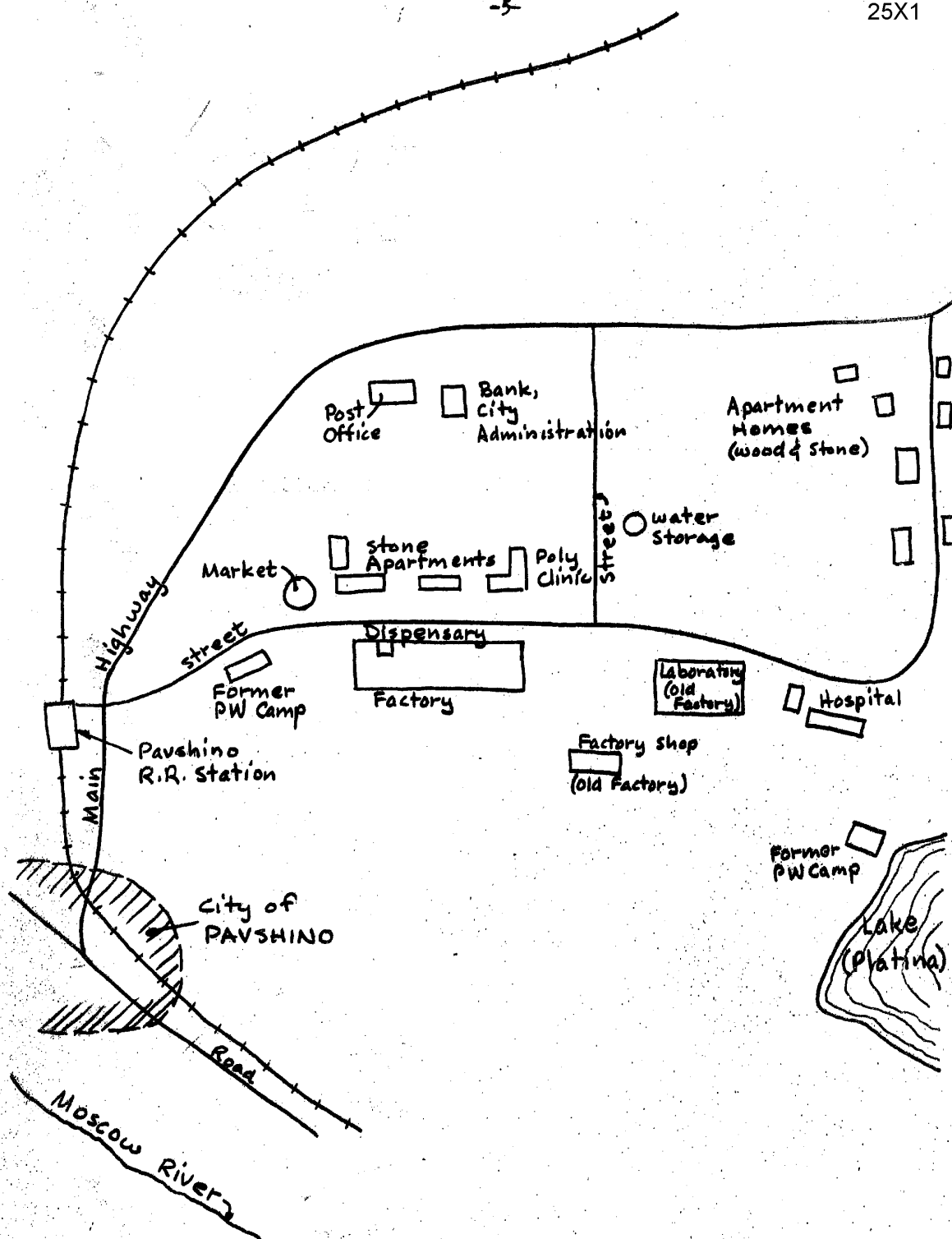
27. I believe that a pest control unit existed as part of the health office. However, bugs, fleas, flies, and lice were found throughout the buildings, so I assume that the pest control unit was ineffective. In its attempts to combat the insects, this unit employed a very odorous liquid but I do not know its composition.

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Memory sketch of KRASNOGORSK Area

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